

COUNTY BILL IS DISCUSSED IN SENATE SESSION

Hard Work Done by the Members and the Measure Is Well Advanced.

The Senate in night session has begun the consideration of the County Bill and its progress on the first meeting indicates that the expectations of the friends of the bill, that this week will see the measure passed through the body, are justified. The work of the upper house during the other two sessions was important and much was done toward the rushing along of business. The local option bill was tabled and the grocers' license taken up.

The House gave another exhibition of wasting time, spending an hour which might have been given to business in the discussion of resolutions for investigation of affairs which are quite out of consonance with the importance of the regular business before the body, but winding up with some hard labor, which advanced a half hundred of bills toward their final stage.

Committee work of the House is being pushed along, and there is very reason to believe that the County bill, and the city bill as well, soon will be up for discussion in the lower body.

HOUSE'S HARD WORK.

As Monday is the only day for petitions and memorials the House, as soon as the journal had been read, was adjourned. The Hawaiian Fertilizer Company asked a refund of \$1923.26 merchandise tax; A. McLennan asked a refund of twice paid personal taxes, \$5.50; Alawa taro planters, \$700 for rejected; Kailua citizens proposed changes in County bill; Halawa citizens asking for labor laws; L. C. Ables for \$5 as a refund for unexpired saloon license for place closed by the Board of Health; citizens of the Fifth District asked \$12,000 for roads and bridges; Hamola, homesteads; Koolauloa, certain patients at the Leper settlement requesting a resolution be passed memorializing Congress to not disturb control of the Leper settlement, as now exists, and protesting against bringing here of mainland lepers.

BREWING TAX REFUND.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the act to repeal the special tax on beer, which was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

KUPUEHA NOT SATISFIED.

Kupueha jumped into the ring with a following, which however the House did not stand for and put on the table.

Be it resolved that this House not be satisfied with the private legal opinions of the Territorial Attorney-General as received by the House on Tuesday, March 21, 1903, in regard to a question presented to him on Section 56 of the Organic Act, that the resolution be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the United States by telegraphic communication for his official opinion upon the same.

WANTS HAWAIIAN OFFICIAL.

Pulua introduced a resolution calling on Congress to amend the Organic Act so that the Hawaiian language, in the English, may be the official language of the Legislature. In support of the resolution he said there had been pledges made which this would mean. He said there were many Hawaiians who were fitted to come to the legislature, who are barred by the provision as to the English language.

Speaker Beckley asked the member be contented that the use of the Hawaiian language was illegal and that a member should not recognize a member using it. Pulua said the official documents had to be in English and he asked to permit records to be made in Hawaiian. The resolution was adopted. The House then devoted some time to the Public Works Department given elsewhere.

FOR LONGER SESSIONS.

Kanaka presented a resolution asking Congress to amend the Organic Act making the session 90 days long and providing for pay for the members. In support of the resolution Kanaka said the number of bills introduced, the expense of printing and that the legislature would ask a special session and that the Governor would refuse. The resolution was adopted.

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bills so read and referred were as follows: No. 22, relating to the brewing and sale of malt liquors; No. 23, creating a commission to examine leprosy patients; No. 24, authorizing the Board of Health to prohibit leprosy and tuberculous persons from entering the Territory; No. 25, amending section 1, chapter 20, laws 1901, placing the limit of income exemption at \$2,500; No. 26, amending the act to facilitate the collection of debts from government employees; No. 27, an act supplemental to the county bill, placing the control of the schools in the hands of the counties; No. 28, to encourage the cultivation of taro; No. 29, to permit citizens to gather evergreens on public lands; No. 30, providing two pay days in a month for government employees; No. 31, relating to terms of court; No. 32, granting A. V. Gear and associates the right to manufacture and sell electricity, to erect poles and construct conduits; No. 33, to abolish personal taxes; No. 34, to repeal laws on vaccination; No. 35, on right of action for damages by wrongful action or neglect; No. 36, repealing section 559 of the penal law of 1897; No. 37, giving attorneys with district court licenses the right to appear in circuit courts on appeal; No. 38, relating to attachments and garnishments; No. 39, to protect bottles and packages containing aerated water and medicines; No. 40, relating to a franchise for an electric railroad in Hilo; No. 41, to establish a bacteriological laboratory at Kailua detention camp, all of which were referred to proper committees.

ATTORNEYS' BILL ALIVE.

House Bill 117, to affect attorneys at law, the bill being the same as that which came from the Senate and was killed last week. Kanaka took up the cudgel against the bill and it was laid aside until the introducer, Andrade, might be present.

House Bill No. 6, relating to administration of estates, having received a favorable report, with minor amendments, was passed the second time.

House bill No. 4, repealing the poll, school and road taxes, was reported with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Hala argued against the rejection of the law, and after listening awhile Speaker Beckley ruled the bill out of order, on the ground that every member was personally interested, as he would be exempted from paying the tax.

Harris took the ground that a similar ruling would bar action on an income tax law, on a license law or on similar measures.

Beckley ruled that he would not hold that members could not vote on measures to raise revenue but that they could not vote on a repeal where they would be directly interested.

Harris stuck to the point, but Beckley insisted on his ruling, and Harris would not appeal, suggesting instead an opinion from the Attorney General, and the bill was laid aside.

Bill No. 28, relating to lights on bicycles, and similar vehicles, was slightly amended so that it refers to the entire Territory, and passed second reading.

Bill No. 24, providing for the licensing of the sale of beer, was amended so that the liquor and High Sheriff jointly make the licenses, and then substitute for Senate Bill 15 later in the day, which was taken to the finance committee.

No. 24, relating to the sale of beer, was then passed.

HOUSE BILLS AT A GLANCE.
No. 22, relating to the brewing and sale of malt liquors, was referred to the committee on revenue.
No. 23, creating a commission to examine leprosy patients, was referred to the committee on health.
No. 24, authorizing the Board of Health to prohibit leprosy and tuberculous persons from entering the Territory, was referred to the committee on health.
No. 25, amending section 1, chapter 20, laws 1901, placing the limit of income exemption at \$2,500, was referred to the committee on finance.
No. 26, amending the act to facilitate the collection of debts from government employees, was referred to the committee on finance.
No. 27, an act supplemental to the county bill, placing the control of the schools in the hands of the counties, was referred to the committee on education.
No. 28, to encourage the cultivation of taro, was referred to the committee on agriculture.
No. 29, to permit citizens to gather evergreens on public lands, was referred to the committee on public lands.
No. 30, providing two pay days in a month for government employees, was referred to the committee on finance.
No. 31, relating to terms of court, was referred to the committee on judiciary.
No. 32, granting A. V. Gear and associates the right to manufacture and sell electricity, to erect poles and construct conduits, was referred to the committee on public works.
No. 33, to abolish personal taxes, was referred to the committee on finance.
No. 34, to repeal laws on vaccination, was referred to the committee on health.
No. 35, on right of action for damages by wrongful action or neglect, was referred to the committee on judiciary.
No. 36, repealing section 559 of the penal law of 1897, was referred to the committee on judiciary.
No. 37, giving attorneys with district court licenses the right to appear in circuit courts on appeal, was referred to the committee on judiciary.
No. 38, relating to attachments and garnishments, was referred to the committee on judiciary.
No. 39, to protect bottles and packages containing aerated water and medicines, was referred to the committee on public works.
No. 40, relating to a franchise for an electric railroad in Hilo, was referred to the committee on public works.
No. 41, to establish a bacteriological laboratory at Kailua detention camp, was referred to the committee on public works.

(Continued on page 5.)

CHINESE FUND NOW OUT OF BANK

Government Takes Cash Into the Treasury.

All the money in the Chinese fund, amounting by the message of Governor Dole to the Legislature to above \$155,000, rests in the tin box in the Treasury vaults, the last of the cash having been withdrawn yesterday from the First National Bank. The money, \$11,000, was paid out on the requisition of Governor Dole. Meanwhile, the Legislature has before its upper house a bill aiming to secure control of the fund in a bonded trustee.

No more thorough investigation has ever been made into a fund or a bureau than that which has been directed toward the finding out of the facts concerning the Chinese fund, the placing of the responsibility and the making of a decision as to what shall be done for its future. The House committee, which undertook the matter early in the session, has now reached a stage where it is against a stone wall, as it has been unable to ascertain that there was any legal custodian of the fund, and so cannot bring the facts into line with any recommendation.

The first thing the committee did was to resolve that it would not give out anything about its proceedings. Consequently, no facts are obtainable, but it is known that in the course of its investigations the committee has examined every official of the government who has in any way handled the money, and has obtained some facts of interest connected with the withdrawal of the funds from the bank last year, when it was desired to use that money for the payment of warrants, instead of borrowing from the banks.

It was found that though there was no legal board to hold the money, that the deposits were made for the Board of Immigration by Wray Taylor. It is believed at the suggestion of W. F. McLennan, the agent of the Treasury who settled up the matter of the Postal Savings Bank, and whose word in such a matter at that particular time might well be construed as a binding order. Mr. McLennan will be here very soon, with the fire claims money, and he will then be asked to appear before the House committee for examination.

There is some feeling in the lower house that there can be nothing done in the way of providing for the future of the fund, without making provision for a bonded custodian and giving some Territorial officer the checking power of countersigning. The money is now held in the Treasury simply as a fund of which no one has legal custody, according to the opinion of many legislators, and the task of providing for the future of the fund will occupy many hours of thought.

Captain Berry Dead.

In the death of Captain H. H. Berry of heart failure yesterday afternoon there passed away one of the best known men in Honolulu, in shipping circles. Captain Berry was formerly in the employ of the Wilder's Steamship Company, and for four years was in the Laysan island trade, in the employ of H. Hackfeld & Co. For the past three years he has been employed by the government, and was known as an authority of all nautical matters.

Jap Labor for Canal.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

PANAMA, March 23.—The Japanese Commissioner of Industry, Minikishi, who was sent here some time ago by the Tokio government to study the labor problem on the isthmus as connected with the proposed building of the canal by the Americans, has sailed for home. Before his departure he expressed the belief that laborers from his country would be sent to build the canal, as Japan had the only supply of laborers for that purpose that could be depended upon to do the digging.

Great Strike Impending.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colorado, March 23.—Labor troubles in the mines are again threatening to become acute. The miners' unions are on the verge of the greatest strike in the history of Colorado, it is said, and the mine owners, on their part, are talking of shut downs which will mean that 100 men will be thrown out of employment. This will precipitate a condition such as obtained here when troops had to be called out to keep peace in the mountain districts.

Peace for Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Admiral Surcouf cables from Montevideo that peace in Uruguay is assured, as the belligerents have made overtures toward a settlement of pending troubles. This means the end of the revolution that has distracted that country for months past.

COOPER IS ATTACKED IN HOUSE

Resolutions Are Fired at His Head.

It was a field day in the House yesterday for the objectors and the want-of-confidence men. Superintendent Henry E. Cooper was the target for the members who seem to take pleasure in making use of their positions to create trouble all along the line. The Wilcox matter was dragged in by the ears and every attempt to create a diversion, and leave that case to the courts first was unavailing.

The now celebrated sidewalk in front of the Cooper residence were first brought before the public, and then in a speech, remarkable in the extreme, Kumai suggested that the shortage of Wilcox might be found in an investigation of where the money for that work came from, and as well, hinted at developments which are to spring from the investigation of Deputy Auditor Meyers. The first resolution was that of Wright, on the sidewalk, as follows:

Whereas, it is currently reported in Honolulu that the present Superintendent of Public Works, Henry E. Cooper, while holding said office, to wit, during the month of February, 1901, did use the teams, wagons and material belonging to the Department of Public Works of this Territory and the officers, labor and servants of said department, and which said officers, servants and labor were then in the pay of said department and have since been paid from and out of the public funds of this Territory in respect of the work hereinafter described for the purpose of constructing a sidewalk along and in front of certain premises owned by said Henry E. Cooper and by him occupied as a residence at the southeast corner of Beretania and Punahoa streets in said Honolulu, then to-wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures be and said Committee is hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry into the matter aforesaid and to report to this House with all convenient speed its findings of facts in the premises.

This adopted Wright claimed the floor again with the following:

Whereas, Charles Wilcox has been suspended from his office and duties by the Superintendent of Public Works, and

Whereas, it has been given out that he has been suspended owing to a shortage that was uncovered by a committee of this House, and

Whereas, both Governor Dole and Superintendent of Public Works Cooper knew of this shortage for some time back, therefore

Be it resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire from the Superintendent of Public Works why said Wilcox was not suspended when said shortage first became known and why the facts of said shortage were not made public.

Harris pleaded that justice demanded that the courts be permitted to investigate first. Wright said he had seen Cooper's letter demanding Wilcox's resignation, but testifying to his honesty.

Kumai demanded the passage of the resolution, saying that if Cooper knew of the shortage before the House Committee uncovered it, then he should be condemned and the House should vote its want of confidence in him.

(Continued on page 5.)

SOUFRIERE IS IN TERRIBLE ERUPTION AGAIN

The Explosions Sound Like a Bombardment and the Skies Are Darkened by Day.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Mar. 23.—Advices received here from Port of Spain, Trinidad, report that the Soufriere volcano has again broken out in violent eruption, the sound being that of a bombardment. The heavens over the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent are darkened, and people are fleeing from their homes. People believe at last that the islands are doomed to destruction.

Mrs. Burdick's Confession.

BUFFALO, New York, March 23.—At the inquest today upon the body of her murdered husband, Mrs. Burdick confessed that for five years she had sustained those relations with Arthur R. Pennell of which her husband had accused her.

The murder of Edwin T. Burdick in his home at Buffalo, with the tragic events that followed fast upon it, make up a mystery of crime that has aroused the greatest interest in all parts of the mainland. It is now not much more than a month since Burdick, a wealthy envelope manufacturer of western New York, was found dead, his skull crushed in, in the room at his home in the most fashionable quarter of Buffalo, that he called his den. There were evidences that some one had been let into the house by Burdick that night, and that some one a woman, and that he had set forth a lunch that had been partly eaten by his murderer. Also, he had brought home on the night that he was killed a quart bottle of cocktails, and he was killed with the bottle.

The police theorized that a woman killed him, and he had been intimate with women—but his wife, whom he had accused of intimacy with his most intimate friend, Arthur R. Pennell, was out of the city, having left his home, and it was said was at Atlantic City with Pennell when the murder was committed. Nevertheless, it came out that Pennell was in Buffalo that night, but his wife says he spent the entire night at home.

And then, most strange of all, just as the police were about to make an arrest—but they said it was a woman they were after—Arthur R. Pennell took his wife to ride in an automobile, and plunged the machine into a deserted rock quarry, killing both of them, in a way that made the plunge look like deliberate suicide. And the police arrested nobody, though one of the women in the case, a Mrs. Paine, with whom Mrs. Burdick had charged her husband with being intimate, disappeared after the death of the Pennells and has not been seen by any of her friends.

Stand by Castro.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 23.—The Congress of the republic has unanimously refused to accept the resignation of President Castro. This is only a part of the vindication required by the great leader, but the resignation has had a more far reaching effect even than perhaps he anticipated, for the announcement comes today from Willemstad that, in view of the proposed abdication of Castro, revolutionist Matos, not to be outdone in generosity by his rival, has agreed to keep the peace. And so there may be a season of real rest for the distracted South American state.

Rioting on Trinidad.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Mar. 23.—It is reported from Port of Spain that there has been serious rioting on the island of Trinidad. The mob has tried to burn the government buildings, and the British cruiser Pallas was compelled to land troops to preserve order.

Street Cars Tied Up.

TACOMA, March 23.—All the street car employees in this city went on a strike today, and every line in the city is tied up.

Flood Peril Over.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The river is falling fast, and all danger of a flood is believed to be over for the present.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.—Queen Liliuokalani left today for Hawaii.

FISKEDALE, Mass., Mar. 23.—Mrs. Louis Burk, supposed to be insane, killed her four children today and then committed suicide.

SAN DOMINGO, Mar. 23.—Revolutionists have taken the city. Foreigners are fleeing. Many have been killed.

PARIS, Mar. 23.—The government will take severe measures to repress disorders in southern China.

MANILA, Mar. 23.—A large force of padrones has captured Suriago. Many of the constabulary were killed. Troops have been sent to the scene.

Attorney General Andrews Makes Formal Accusation Against C. Wilcox and Swears to Three Warrants.

Wilcox was arrested by High Sheriff Brown himself at a little after half past four o'clock in the afternoon. He was permitted to consult his attorney, and gave bail at once, in the sum of \$4,500, with J. S. Boyd and W. H. Humphreys as sureties.

The financial regime of the Superintendent of Public Works James H. Boyd, and the reckless manner in which the money allotted to his department by the Legislature, as well as other funds, was disposed of, is told in two lengthy and complete reports filed by L. C. Ables, accountant, with the Senate Committee on Public Expenditures, which were read in the Senate yesterday. One report had to do with the shortages of various officials including that of Charles Wilcox. The other dealt with the princely manner in which Road Engineer Robert N. Boyd and Frank Godfrey, a special representative, spent public money while on tours of inspection on other islands. The report covering the Public Works shortages, is as follows:

Trusting this information may be of service to your Committee, I remain,
Respectfully yours,
L. C. ABLES,
Accountant.

The second report is as follows:

"RECKLESS" EXPENDITURES.
Honolulu, March 18, 1903.
Hon. J. D. Parlo, Chairman, Committee on Public Expenditures.

Dear Sir: For the better information of your Committee, I beg to call your attention to what appears to me to be a careless and reckless expenditure of Public Funds when appropriated under such heads as incidentals and for that purpose refer you to a few sample bills.

Under Traveling Expenses Road Engineer, appear the following items:

1 Gray Horse	\$150.00
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...tion being used to place the 3 mark.
...e or more figures placed to the left
...ould easily raise the same to most
...y amount required.

Canada Finds Old Maps and Lay Claim to Ownership of the Great Lynn Canal and Big Slice of American Territory.

to these matters first, thus gaining the most results for the time and money expended; all of which is respectfully submitted.

L. C. ABLES,

Published at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T. Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ASSURED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, \$1.00
Per Year, \$10.00
Per Month, Foreign, \$1.50
Per Year, Foreign, \$15.00
Payable in Advance.
A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY MARCH 24

HILLO'S ELECTRIC ROAD.

Hilo is to the front in its demands for consideration at the hands of the Legislature, asking with force and persuasiveness that a franchise be granted for the construction of a rapid transit line through the district. Just as strongly are the objectors to the broad and sweeping rights which are desired by the railroad promoters, making themselves heard. The bill to provide for the franchise has been passed in the Senate to second reading and in the House it is still in the hands of the Printing Committee.

In commenting on the measure the committee of the Chamber of Commerce said that the powers were too broad, in that while electric power was named as the motive force the bill as well made it possible for the company to use any power which had the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works. This it was feared would mean that there might well be a time when steam motors would find their way onto the streets, and if electricity was used the absence of restrictions would make it possible for the wiring to be done in a manner which would be out of joint with modern practice.

The first objection which has been raised to the bill is that under it the company might build lines along every street and highway, over every bridge owned by the Territory within the district, no matter what its width or the other demands of travel. The people are said to be in favor of a rapid transit line through the district, but they want some provision in the bill which will keep the road of streets under fifty feet in width, and which will compel the securing of a private right of way, as is done by all other common carriers, with the building of separate bridges, so that the people will not be forced off the highway by the cars. The complaint is made that the streets and bridges are hardly wide enough to permit two teams to pass, especially if one is Oriental-driven, and the addition of electric cars would make them well nigh impassable.

There is need of such a passenger and freight road as that designed in the bill, in the Hilo district, and further it is said, that much of the capital will come from San Francisco sources, so the people of the district are all the more interested in securing the conditions which will ensure the most satisfactory relations between the corporation when it gets down to business, and the residents of the district.

TOURISTS AND NEW SHIPS.

With greater ships there has come the expected, for not in recent years have there been so many tourists in the hotel and on the streets as there are now, and a large number of them have been drawn into western ocean travel by the presence in the trade of such fine ships as the Siberia, the Korea, the Oceanic liners and the Japanese ships. It is therefore natural to believe that with all the improvements which are planned, there will be even a larger number of visitors in the near future.

The new ships purchased by R. P. Solwerin, for the Pacific Mail line, exceed in size any thing now in the trade. Where the Korea is 572 feet in length, the new vessels are 600 feet and the beam of the Cramp built ships is sixty-five feet as against thirty-three feet in the twin vessels constructed at Newport. The buying of the vessels, while still in the yards, insures their being fitted especially for the trade and they will lend themselves to the conditions easily and well. The vessels are of the fleet constructed for the Atlantic Transport Company, which was out of business, almost, in 1898, through the sale of its ships to the government for transport service. Since that time the new vessels have been built.

The coming of tourists is a matter which means everything to Hawaii. The presence in Honolulu of visitors eager to be interested means the improvement of trade in every line, for there is no one who sells who does not feel the impetus of the increase in the population, however transient it may be. All hail then the new ships, and may the merchants of the city, the business people who have proclaimed their intention, take up the advertising of the city in earnest and secure in time such widespread knowledge of Hawaii that it will attract visitors both summer and winter, for nowhere else is there such an equable climate and so much of real interest to the globe trotter.

PROTECTION FROM PESTS.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]
Insect pests imported from abroad are annually causing a loss to Hawaii of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The statement is made by Entomologist Perkins that nearly all of those now doing serious injury have been imported within the last three years. These are the destructive insects, blights and scales prevalent elsewhere, which have not yet come to Hawaii, but they are coming all the time, and will continue to come until we have an efficient quarantine law efficiently enforced, which will stop them. There is no such law now, and as a result, we have the pest hopper devouring our sugar cane, the fly which destroys all melons and kindred vegetable growth, the Japanese beetle, the orange blight, the alligator pear borer and a score of other similar pests which are indiscriminately injuring our agricultural industries, both large and small.

The recent meeting between the citizens and the committee from the two houses of the legislature to consider the bills introduced upon this subject and the kindred one of forest preservation and extension gives rise to the hope that comprehensive and thorough legislation upon this subject can be expected within the month. The prompt passage of the act proposed should be urged by every influence that can be brought to bear.

to what Hawaii must do to get into step with the rest of the country at St. Louis, comes in an interview with Architect Traphagen, who has returned after a visit to the exposition grounds where he came into personal contact with the men who are to make what promises to be one of the greatest expositions known.

The pace set in expositions is a rapid one. Chicago, Paris and now St. Louis, with Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston and others have spent vast sums on the construction, elaboration and surroundings of the buildings which have housed expositions and drawn to the cities hundreds of thousands of visitors. Ornate designs and highly decorative friezes and pillars, domes and portails, have made palaces of the buildings constructed for exhibition purposes and the end does not appear to be in sight yet.

The participation of Hawaii rests in a general sense with the legislators, for certainly the adequate representation of the Territory cannot be left to private citizens, and it is too late to ask Congress to step in and make the appropriation necessary. The first thing is to decide what shall be undertaken, and then the question of cost is one which may be settled handily by taking the cost of building, of exhibits, transportation and attendance. These factors will give exactly the sum which needs be appropriated.

As to the quality of representation is the first essential. If Hawaii is to progress it must be along lines which will open its areas to larger population, draw to its fertile valleys farmers and to its wondrous sight-seers. The benefits from visitors are multiple and inestimable. Three recent visitors, who stayed long enough to be impressed by the scenery left \$4,000 and took away paintings, mats, curios and photographs. Another passenger in a through ship, who had only one day here, spent about \$2,000 in stores and a visitor who had time to look into the plantations has invested close to \$25,000 and has not yet finished his investigations. These are not isolated instances, but have come casually under notice. Travel to inter-island ports is increasing and the satisfaction expressed by sightseers means advertisement when they get back to their homes.

At St. Louis next year the number of visitors will be in the millions. The people will be gathered from all parts of the world and the result will be that an advertisement, in the shape of a Territorial building placed where it will be visited by every one and will leave an indelible impression on their minds, will bring to Hawaii many fold times the amount appropriated for the representation.

But it's up to the Legislature. Public spirited men are ready to assist, they cannot do all. They will contribute time and exhibits, but it would be asking too much to expect them to house the exhibit as well.

POSSIBILITIES OF HEMP.

The possibilities of diversified agriculture in Hawaii widen as the thoughts of practical men are turned toward development, and not the least valuable suggestion yet made has to do with an industry which would afford valuable use for untilled or abandoned acres and employment in time for many Americans.

"Hemp is a standard product the world over and the rope walks about the Philippine capital are extensive. Yet one who has seen the Manila hemp plant growing here is compelled to admit that it promises, from size and luxuriance, just as good fibre as is obtained in the Oriental archipelago. The plant is growing in many gardens in this city and it flourishes wherever it is watered, for it is a thirsty thing.

Bananas are reported as doing finely as to plants but poorly as to fruit in some of the wet belts of the higher mountain sides. This would suggest at once that the hemp would grow there finely and that in time there might be secured such an acreage that it would be profitable to manufacture the cables and lines from it right here.

DANGER FROM CANE DISEASE.

The imminent danger from diseases of plants is illustrated by the statement of Director Eckart, indicating that the fatal Sereh, which is doing so much damage in Java, was brought to Hawaii three years ago, in cane from Fiji. As it developed in a plot of ground which was isolated at the Experiment Station, as soon as it was found the cane was entirely destroyed and the disease stamped out.

No better illustration of the great danger to agriculture from the importation of plants could be had. There is no more careful scrutiny of plants possible than that given to the samples of cane brought here before they are given a chance to get into the fields of the Territory. And yet the disease, which of all others is counted deadly, did get in and was stamped out because it was localized, and had no opportunity to spread.

The importance of a stringent quarantine law cannot be overestimated and the energies of the Agriculture Committee of the House, to which the problem is now passed up, will be well employed in framing a law which will give to agriculture, the single industry of the Territory, full protection.

Ah but there were fine pickings last year in the Board of Public Works. It seems a pity that the opposition of the Advertiser should have spoiled the scheme to charge up \$35,000 to the "Repair of the Volcano Road" and about \$150,000 to other extravagances. Those were the days of "Rings and things and fine array," as Shakespeare says. But for a vigilant press nobody knows how soon the looters would have managed, in one way or other, to bankrupt the Territory.

The old guard in the Board of Public Works is gradually disappearing under fire. After Boyd and B. H. Wright went, Frank Godfrey, Robert Boyd, Charles Clark, Charles Wilcox and Charles Dwight followed. One can hardly see how the Treasury can stand the loss of so many watch-dogs.

For the first time a charge has been made against the honesty of General Crowther Dr. Leonard Wood. He was

Lihue, Kauai, March 21.
The "Wrestler" has left with a load of sugar for San Francisco and the "Makaweli" is loading. There is a large amount of sugar on hand.

U. B. Hofgaard of Waimea has been visiting Lihue and Keala on business.

An engagement is announced of Mr. W. Danford of Makaweli to Miss Harwood who for some time past has been the guest of Gays.

Miss Elston, a sister of Dr. Bandow of Waimea is making an extended visit to the doctor and his wife at Waimea.

Mr. W. A. Baldwin, the manager of Makaweli Plantation is in considerably better health and is understood to leave for a trip to Maui.

Mr. M. L. May, lately the manager of Elelee Plantation store has resigned his position and gone to the coast with the intention of going into a mercantile business in Southern California.

It is reported that McBryde Sugar Mill is turning out sugar at the rate of 100 tons per day.

Mr. W. Fisher, the manager of Lihue store is on a trip to Honolulu and Maui.

Mr. Ruy and James Spaulding have organized a polo team at Keala. From all accounts Lihue boys have to hustle to keep up with them.

Manuel Nominat, a young Portuguese employed by Lihue Plantation was thrown off his horse a few days ago near Lihue mill. He died after six hours of unconsciousness.

Mrs. Walker Scott has returned to the Coast after a short visit to her parents.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Smith have arrived here on Wednesday morning for the purpose of making necessary surveys for the bridge at Kailiwhai. It is understood that the contract for the same will soon be advertised.

It is a little risky yet even to suggest members for our future Board of Supervisors. But how do you think the names of the following gentlemen will fill the bill?

Mr. Francis Gay of Waimea.
Mr. Alexander McBryde of Koloa.
Mr. Wm. H. Rice of Lihue.
Mr. Geo. H. Fairchild of Kailiwhai.
Mr. A. S. Wilcox of Hanalei.

With men of this kind on the Board, the County of Kauai should have no fears as to the future.

Mr. B. L. Mori, the secretary to the H. I. M. Japanese Consul at Honolulu, in company with Messrs. Sheba and Murakami of "The Garden Island" has made a round trip, inspecting plantations. At different places he spoke to the crowd of Japanese laborers upon the several timely subjects. He found the general condition of the Japanese laborers most satisfactory. He was welcomed everywhere by the prominent Japanese who asked him to tinge upon the consul to make visit to them at least twice a year. The "Garden Island" can congratulate Mr. Mori upon his most useful inspection trip to us and hope much good to the plantations as well as to his countrymen will accrue from his efforts.

The "Kauai Japanese Merchants' League" has been formed recently. The purpose of the League being to protect their own interests and establish a better basis of credit system among their countrymen. The League shall endeavor to improve the general condition of the Japanese laborers and will cooperate with plantations in bringing the laborers into what the planters desire to bring them to.

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In Liverpool, in August, 1889, after a trial of just one week, Mrs. Florence Maybrick was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to death by Justice Stephen. She was charged with the wilful murder by poisoning of her husband, James Maybrick, a cotton broker in that city. A fortnight later it was announced that the sentence had been commuted to one of penal servitude for life and since that date, although appeals have been made for her release, successfully to each new Home Secretary, the woman has been confined in prison with little prospect of getting out. Mrs. Maybrick was a young American of respectable family, when at eighteen she was married to the middle-aged cotton merchant. He was forty-two. They had two children within a few years afterward. They lived in Liverpool. Maybrick died on May 11th. There were suspicions during his illness and after his death a search was made of the home for poisons, with a result which pointed to Mrs. Maybrick's arrest.

On Mrs. Maybrick's conviction a mob looted both judge and jury and the clamor of the people was so great that the sentence was commuted.

FOR WEAK NERVES.

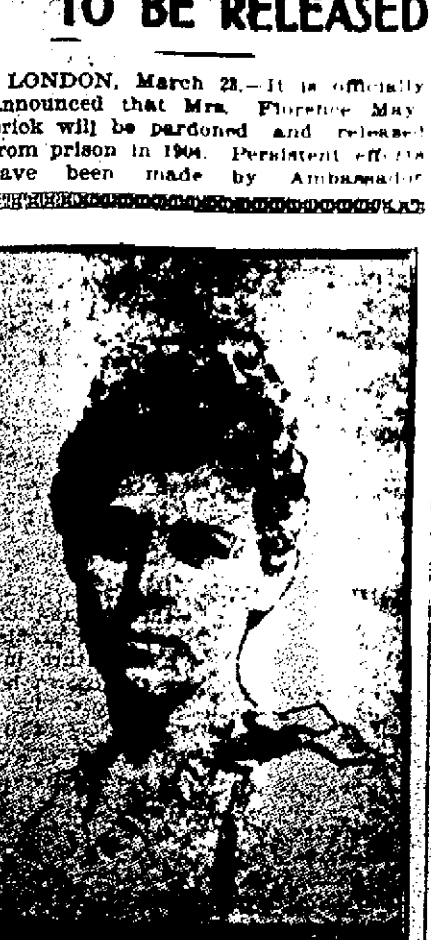
"The battle of life to-day is not fought with the muscles but with the nervous system," so says Sir J. Orlinshaw Brown, a high medical authority. Another authority, the late Dr. J. M. Fothergill, adds, "The more the digestion weakens and the liver and kidneys become inactive and sluggish, the more the blood becomes laden with waste matters, causing many disorders; among them gout, rheumatism, heart trouble, asthma and prostration of the nerves. A strong set of nerves, a set to work with, a set to enable you to stand the world's battles and collisions without breaking down, must be a well-nourished set of nerves; and well-fed nerves have got to be part and parcel of a strong, well-fed body. That is the idea; and how then are weak people going to obtain the strength and the assimilating power which lies behind it? By using WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a remedy known all over the world as the most genuine and quick acting of food-tonics and blood purifiers. You will search far for a case of debility—no matter what the ultimate cause—which this modern and scientific medicine cannot at once relieve and cure. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Edward Clark says: "From a long experience in the use of cod liver oil, I have no hesitancy in saying that I regard your preparation the best one on the market." It cannot fail, and is beneficial from the first dose. Guaranteed to increase weight and renew strength. If hard to please, try it. Genuine is sold by all chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

The Jose Javier, who has been convicted of treason at Manila, is the alleged head of the new Katipunan, a form of insurgent government of which he was "minister of foreign affairs." His term of imprisonment may do much towards breaking up the Katipunan.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the Kanibio forces should kill the placing the issuance of licenses to practice law in the hands of the Supreme Court, when memory serves as to benefits of two years ago. There has been no evidence of concessions or lobbying this session, but many may continue to have hopes.

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Canadian Pacific Railway. | agree

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year. The disease is very similar to a severe cold, and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best remedy for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Syrup. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will offset all dangerous consequences. It purifies the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and acts quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Hawaii Territory.

HAWAII.		(Continued from Page 2.)
outh Kona—		offered promiscuously. Achi wanted to
Road Connecting Honau-		use water power for motive power, but
Road with Main Road...	2,000	did not say just where that power
Constructing Road and Ap-		should be affixed to the cars. Senator
proaches to Wharf, Napoo-		Crambe and Senator Dickey opposed the
Kealahakua Bay.....	5,000	use of steam cars on the proposed
Main Road from Kalahiki		Queen street extension, and also op-
Honokua.....	5,000	posed the use of poles for wires. They
AS—		said there were enough poles in the
ra. Kona Approach to Pa-		streets without providing for more.
Plantation.....	1,000	At this juncture Baldwin moved for a
from Pahala to Volcano		recess until 10 a. m. today, which was
use, or so much thereof as		promptly voted most favorable.
is necessary to complete		

helped Mr. Cahill. See that the name DOAN'S BACKACHE PILLS is on the wrapper and no other limitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 25 cents per box, six boxes \$1.50. They are mailed on receipt of name to J. C. Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, who are sole agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

★ ★ ★

The steamer W. O. Hall brought 6,000 pounds of sugar from Kanai ports yesterday morning.

on the schooner J. H. Luedemann
at Honolulu there was the
marriage of a neat little
man Johnson of that name and a
woman while in Singapore
father is a Singaporean and
was a case of love as well as
sighted the other and the man
received a letter a few days
ago that the bride would come to
Sulu from Singapore in May and
the marriage could then take
place.

1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title "The Role of the State in the Development of the Economy" and the author's name "John Doe".

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®



ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Saturday, March 21.
Am. whaling bk. Gayhead, Ashley, off port for supplies and to secure Captain Fisher who succeeds Ashley in command.
Stmr. Nevada, Weedon, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.
Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Luka, Kalua, from Hawaii ports, with sugar.

Sunday, March 22.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Claudine, Bennett, from Maui ports.

Monday, March 23.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Honolulu.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Saturday, March 21.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Am. sp. Kenilworth, Taylor, for Delaware Breakwater.

Sunday, March 22.
Am. schr. J. H. Lunemann, Johnson, for Laysan Island.
Stmr. Arizona, for Kahului, Hilo, and New York.

Monday, March 23.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports.

ARRIVED AT KAHULUI.

Sunday, March 21.
Am. sp. Fort Dodge, Gove, from Honolulu, leaving again on March 21 for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinan, from Hilo and way ports, March 21.—H. Lambert, J. A. Scott, C. P. Benton, John Lycurgus, C. Cheges, J. E. Storey, W. J. Searls, J. C. Brunner, W. J. Smonks, F. C. Nichols, E. P. Mahie, Miss Esmeline Knott, H. J. Sly, Mrs. C. H. Holloway, Francisco Brown, Miss Carrot Lord, Miss Nani, Man Chong, D. H. Case, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Col. W. H. Cornwell, Miss Gertrude Imhof, Miss Juanita K. Beckley.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Lahaina and Hamakua, March 21.—L. Richley, T. O'Brien and two deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, from Molokai and Maui ports, March 21.—Miss Dove McCriston, Mrs. Eleanor Hardy, Capt. T. K. Clarke, Mrs. T. K. Clarke, Mrs. W. Adams, Elizabeth Kahuna, Father Thomas and one deck.

Per steamer Claudine, March 22, from Maui ports: J. F. Brown, T. A. Lloyd, A. N. Kepikal, J. G. Smith, wife and child, L. J. E. Kberg, G. Daimaru, Miss S. Colburn, Mrs. C. Gribble, Tang Sing, Chin Loo, T. K. Pa, Rev. J. Iona, Brother Bertram, Rev. J. Kekipi, C. S. Holloway.

Per steamer W. G. Hall, March 22, from Kauai ports: J. Niven, J. I. Silva, Mrs. H. Isenberg, H. Ah Chuck, J. D. Kelli, Mrs. K. Kahula, K. Hamano, W. A. Kinney, J. J. Dunne, W. E. Rowell, Tom Pan, Mrs. Ah Pong, J. Mendola, Chung Sang, Mrs. E. F. Rogers, Chin Lai, Kallons, P. McLane, Rogers, E. F. Rogers, Chin Lai, Kallons, P. McLane.

Shipping Notes.

The British ship Eva Montgomery, recently in Honolulu, is to take a cargo of lumber from the Sound to Calcutta at 35-3.

The dredgers are having good weather at Pearl Harbor now and work on dredging the bar is said to be proceeding very rapidly.

Five sealing schooners have so far this year caught 8,700 seals off Cape Horn. This is greater than the entire catch of seals in Arctic waters last season. The British sealer Geneva, now in this port, will hardly be repaired in time to make a sealing trip this year.

The Italian fishermen who recently came down from San Francisco to enter the field here against the Japs are making a thorough prospect of the fishing banks around the island. They are scientists, in their way, and will also take a look at the banks recently reported by the United States Fish Commission.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Alden Besse, Am. bk., Kessel, San Francisco, March 17.

Amelia, Am. bktn., Weller, Eureka, Mar. 15.

Geneva, Br. schr., Vancouver, in distress.

Ivanhoe, Br. bk., Grant, Iquique, March 19.

Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Thompson, March 14.

Nevadan, Am. stmr., Weedon, San Francisco, March 21.

Paramita, Am. sp., Backus, Newcastle, Feb. 21 (in distress).

S. G. Wilder, Am. bktn., San Francisco, March 20.

All of the new laws are being published in the Record, as soon as they are signed by the Governor.

MUCH OF HAWAII

Exposition People Want Good Showing.

"The St. Louis Exposition will be the greatest fair that has ever been planned," said O. G. Traphagen yesterday. Mr. Traphagen has just returned from the mainland and during his absence spent some time on the Exposition grounds just outside of St. Louis, making observations as to the best site for the Hawaiian building. "I understand the legislature is considering the making of an appropriation of \$30,000. There should not be less than \$50,000 or \$60,000, in my opinion. The building for Hawaii will cost nearly \$21,000 and that will leave less than \$10,000 for maintenance of the exhibit, furnishing the building, employing the necessary persons to look after Hawaii's interests, together with the expense involved in the transportation of the exhibits. Space has been allotted in various of the general exposition buildings for Hawaiian products and exhibits. Porto Rico has appropriated, I think, about \$60,000. Oklahoma, one of the newest of the territories, is to erect a \$50,000 building and has appropriated \$75,000. Of all the states and territories and dependencies, outside of Alaska, and of nearly all the nations in the world, Hawaii's appropriation for this exhibition would be the least of all. I hope that the legislature will look at the matter again and raise the limit.

"I found great enthusiasm manifested on the part of those who are in charge of the exposition. They are going to expend three times as much money as was used on the World's Fair at Chicago. Not only are all the states and territories taking deep interest but foreign countries are equally enthusiastic. While I was there a large delegation from France went over the ground and manifested enthusiasm which indicates that they will make a lavish display.

"The plans which I prepared for the Hawaiian building were complimented by the director of the fair and by Mr. Taylor who is in charge of the erection of exposition buildings. The location originally assigned to Hawaii was not a good one. It was located far away from the most important buildings and close to the Mexican Barracks. I protested against this location. They were, however, very anxious to give Hawaii a location that would be entirely satisfactory to the Exposition committee in Honolulu, and they finally decided upon two sites from which we could make our choice—one with the states and territories and one near the foreign countries. The latter was an excellent location, being in the midst of some of the grandest buildings that will be seen at the fair. It was close to the largest French building. Personally, I was in favor of this location, but as Hawaii is now a portion of the Union, I thought it was better the building should be grouped with the states and territories, providing it could be on an elevation. The exposition officials agreed to this.

"I obtained estimates for the erection of Hawaii's building on the plans prepared and the lowest bid was that of John Donovan & Co., for \$20,000. This company is erecting some of the largest of the exposition buildings.

"The exposition directors are anxious that Hawaii shall make a good display of her products and do something that will make the islands known more generally than they are at present. The directors gave me every facility to look over the situation and expressed themselves willing to do what they could to have the Hawaiian Islands be made prominent with a fine exhibit."

Gayhead Could Not Get Back.

Owing to the wind yesterday the whaling bark Gayhead was unable to return from sea to pick up Captain Fisher and supplies before sailing for the Arctic.

Ke Au Hou Brought Sugar.

The steamer Ke Au Hou arrived in port yesterday morning with a cargo of 3,600 bags of sugar for F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Mail for Coast.

The steamer Gaelic is scheduled to sail for San Francisco from Honolulu on Saturday. The Nevada is to sail on March 31st and the Alameda on the day following.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

SUGAR

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A recent letter about the sugar crop of Guadeloupe from Consul L. H. Ayme has been made public by the State Department.

"The grinding of the sugar cane, the principal product of this colony, began January 1. The crop is rather over the normal in quantity, but thus far of low percentage in sugar. This is due to unseasonable and excessive rains in December, and also during the past ten days. Normally, the canes should yield 10 per cent of centrifugal sugar, but thus far not more than 7 to 7.8 per cent has been obtained. However, the price of sugar in France has risen and may rise still further. The destruction of the great rum distilleries of Martinique last year has enhanced the price of Guadeloupe rum, and it seems probable the net cash result of the sugar crop this year will be greater than for some years past."

The State Department has received from Ambassador Tower, of Berlin, under date of January 23, 1903, notice that the German sugar bill was promulgated January 12, 1903. This law, which was passed in connection with the adoption by Germany of the Brussels sugar convention, provides:

Article 1. The second and third parts (sections 65 to 79) of the sugar-tax law of May 27, 1896, are repealed.

Article 2. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the law are changed as follows: Paragraph 2. The sugar tax amounts to 14 marks (\$3.35) per 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds) net weight.

Paragraph 3. The sugar tax is to be paid as soon as the sugar passes out of the customs control into free circulation. The proprietors of manufactories from which the sugar enters into free circulation are responsible for the payment. The sugar is security for the amount of the tax without regard to the right of a third party. In the same manner goods containing sugar, covered by paragraph 6, No. 1, are held for the tax.

The sugar tax is to be paid by the proprietor of the sugar manufactory in exchange for guaranties for the period of six months. The guaranty can be provided by the deposit of guaranteed bills for their current value, but not above their nominal value, or through bills of exchange and similar securities, of whose reliability the supreme finance authority of the land must have proof, or through first-class mortgage upon the sugar factories up to the half of their value, ascertained by official experts, or through the pledging of the sugar on hand for two-thirds of the market value under the tax control (with official seal).

Article 3. To paragraph 80 of the law is to be added: The entrance duty for sugar, for which no bounty has been granted in the countries of origin, is during the continuance of the agreement concluded in Brussels March 5, 1902, raised to the highest sum which is conceded according to the agreement.

The origin of the sugar must be stated on import.

Article 4. Paragraph 81 of the law is repealed.

Article 5. Sugar which has been received in a warehouse before this law goes into effect, if transferred to free circulation or to a sugar manufactory after the period mentioned, must repay the export bounty.

Article 6. This law goes into force simultaneously with the agreement of March 5, 1902, concluded in Brussels between the Empire and a number of other countries, viz, September 1, 1903.

The Grave of Attila, the Hun, Has Been Found.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Mar. 21.—The grave of Attila, the Hun, has been found in the valley of the Drave.

Attila was a famous barbarian conqueror of Germany and Scythia, King of the Huns, ruling about fifteen hundred years ago. Attila was known as "The Scourge of God." In 447 A. D. he invaded the Roman Empire of the East, and defeated the armies of Theodosius II, the latter obtaining peace after the Huns had devastated Thrace and Macedonia, only by the payment of 2100 pounds of gold as tribute yearly. Marcian, successor to Theodosius II, in 450 A. D. refused to pay this tribute saying: "I have gold for my friends and iron for my enemies." In 451 A. D. Attila invaded Gaul with an army of 700,000 men. He besieged Orleans but the latter was relieved by a Roman army. Attila retired to the Catalaunian plain, near the site now occupied by the Châlons-sur-Marne. Here he was defeated by the combined armies of Aetius, the Roman leader, and Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, in June, 451 A. D. It is stated that 250,000 men were killed in this battle and that after the defeat Attila retired to Germany. In 452 he led an army into Northern Italy, which he ravished, and threatened Rome. The Emperor, Valentinian III, unable to defend his capital, invoked the mediation of Pope Leo I, who had an interview with Attila and persuaded him to grant the Romans a truce. Attila retired from Italy and died in Pannonia in 453 A. D., on the night after his marriage with Ildico. He was buried by night and the prisoners who dug his grave were killed, in order that the place of burial might be kept secret.

Attila was buried in Pannonia, at that time a province of the Roman Empire and lying in what is today the Drave valley, a long stretch of country surrounding a river of that name which rises in the Tyrol, runs east through Carinthia and Styria, constituting the boundary further east between Slavonia and Hungary and joining the Danube river at Belgrade, Servia.

The Vanderbilt-Neilson Nuptials.

NEWPORT, R. I., Mar. 20.—The Vanderbilt-Neilson nuptials will take place on April 15. The wedding of young Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Neilson has been postponed many times. Miss Neilson is famous as a beauty and a society favorite. She is a devout Roman Catholic while Vanderbilt is a Protestant and this fact is said to have caused some of the postponements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was presented to President Roosevelt this morning. The findings of the Commission are thus summarized as to their principal features:

There is a reduction in the hours of labor of the operatives.

The Commission fixes a minimum rate of wages.

On the basis of this minimum rate, there is to be a sliding scale as the price of coal goes up or down.

CATTLE DISEASE IS IDENTIFIED

The attention of D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has lately been called to a disease that has been very fatal to cattle on the Island of Hawaii, and Mr. Salmon has made some investigations and written his conclusions thereon to Dr. Rowat, of this city. He says:

"From the symptoms exhibited by the infected cattle, and from the disclosures from your autopsies, I am led to conclude that the disease is bilharziosis, which up to the present time has only been positively identified in Egypt, Italy and Sicily. It is caused by the bovine blood fluke, Schistosoma bovis, and although nothing is known regarding the life history of this parasite, clinical observation and analogy point to drinking water as the source of infection.

"I would be pleased to receive post mortem specimens from one of your cases, in order to verify this diagnosis."

Don't Break Down



W E all can recall instances where a man or woman has fallen from seeming health and strength in a single night into sickness or even death. "How very sudden," people said. But if they could see back a few years, they would note the slow process of undermining of the great organs, that preceded the fall. The blood is tainted, the heart weakens, the liver enlarges or hardens, the kidneys are overtaxed. Some day, under the combined pressure, the body breaks down "suddenly." But this undermining process does not go on without warning. There is friction in the machinery of the body. The heart is irregular in its action. The liver fails of its duty. The kidneys show their condition in the tainted current that flows by them. The stomach breaks down. The appetite fails. There is shortness of breath, dizziness, sleeplessness, foul mouth, and bad taste. These symptoms are some of the signs of the undermining of the health. You can stop this undermining of your health and life by using Kickapoo Indian Sagwa.

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It searches out the weak places in the system. It gives strength where strength is needed. It does this because it restores the natural vitality of weak and enfeebled organs. It drives out obstructions, purifies the blood, and brings about a harmonious action of the chief organs of the body. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa is sold under a guarantee. Your money refunded if it does not fulfill every claim. Isn't this offer fair? At all druggists.

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COUNTY BILL IS DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page 5.)

expenses was adopted. The bill as amended passed second reading and will be read the third time today.

Senate Bill 37, relating to the reorganization of the Board of Health, passed second reading, and will be read the third time today.

GROCERY BAR BILL.

Senator Crabbe, upon a suspension of the rules, caused Senate Bill 38, relating to sale of ales, wines, and liquors, to be taken up from the table. Crabbe wanted the bill to pass, as it would provide revenue for the Territory. Crabbe moved it pass second reading. There were objections from all sides to the passage of the bill. Dickey explained that the report was to the effect that only two grocery establishments in the Territory would be benefited, and this was "class legislation." Baldwin spoke against the bill. He thought the bill should go back to the table. Crabbe urged that this bill be given some favor, and proposed that the license be raised. Further consideration of the bill was deferred until the third reading of bill 21. An amendment was passed to make the license \$1,000.

The second reading of the bill was finally deferred, to be later taken up with 21.

COUNTY BILL CONSIDERED.

Upon convening for the evening session to discuss the county bill on third reading the Senators called for a general relaxation of rules, and soon the chamber was filled with tobacco smoke, coats were removed, and one Senator passed around a paper bag filled with nuts, and every one settled down to an evening's ease. Secretary Savage wore an uneasy countenance as he placed the voluminous document of 327 pages upon the desk.

One of the changes noted in the third reading was the absence from the bill of the right of the county to make county bonds, which was the recommendation of the committee.

As to the terms of service of the Supervisors, McCandless and Achi wanted a new set of Supervisors at each election. Baldwin and Crabbe favored elections so that at each election there would be old Supervisors in office. Crabbe did not favor a clean sweep at each election, as it would put in new men who were unused to the positions. The Senate finally voted to elect new officers every two years.

About one-third of the bill was read during the session, with few changes.

COOPER IS ATTACHED IN HOUSE

(Continued from page 1.)

Just now, he said, the House had ordered an investigation into Cooper's sidewalk, and perhaps the money which was short had been expended for that. The investigation ordered into Deputy Auditor Meyers had served to connect Cooper with practices which were not proper.

Kupihua could not keep quiet, and the Republican (?) outbreak, put him on his mettle and he came in with the following:

Be It Resolved, That the Senate tendent of Public Works be referred to answer the following question: 1. When you assumed the office did you at any time, or thereafter, notice that Kupihua, an employee in your office, admitted the crime or offense of which he was now charged as a result of the said Mr. Charles Cooper's said office the cause, or the result of your discharging him from said office, a scion of which was ready?

The resolution went to the special committee and the work was ordered done quickly.

COURT NOTICES

DE SILVA ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. P. de Silva, of Kealia, Kauai, Deceased. Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of H. D. Whittard, Administrator of the Estate of J. P. de Silva, wherein he asks to be allowed \$2489.48 and he charges himself with \$3271.89, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1903, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 20th day of March, 1903.

By the Court: JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

G2472—Mar. 24, 31, April 7.



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